**Objectives**

* Use the concept of buoyancy to explain how magmas rise

**Causal Principles**

1. Gravitational energy, thermal energy, and/or chemical **energy** drive all movement and change of matter on Earth.

2. A system is in **equilibrium** when energy in the system is balanced.

1. **Temperature** is a measure of the movement of molecules. Higher temperature means molecules are moving faster.
2. When molecules move faster, the **density** of most substances decreases. Water is an anomaly because liquid water is more dense than ice.
3. **Buoyancy** causes materials to rise or fall due to the relative density of materials.

**PART 1: Background Notes**

**Class Notes**

On the diagram below, label the diagram while you follow along with the lecture.

**Part 2. Group Work**

1. Label the diagram with the causal principles included on the first page of this activity.
2. Complete the table below and identify the causal processes involved with magma rising through the lithosphere.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Factors Impacting:** | **Aspects of the magma or surrounding lithosphere:** |
| Density of the magma |  |
| Buoyancy of the magma/lithosphere system |  |

**Part 3: Homework**

When magmas rise close to the surface, gas bubbles in the magma leak out fractures.

* 1. How do the gas bubbles affect the density of the magma?
  2. If the gas leaves the magma, how would it impact the buoyancy of the magma?
  3. Would the magma continue to rise or stop rising and cool in place?

During subduction, water found in minerals of the oceanic lithosphere is released into the mantle. This process causes magma to form.

1. How does the water affect the melting point of the surrounding rock?
2. Once the rock is magma, why does it rise?
3. The lithosphere is solid rock. How does the magma change the surrounding rock so that it can rise through solid rock?